

of the radicals in a nutshell. Mrs. Lincoln is, of course, no radical. "Russell, of the London Times, is not able to find out the epidemics under a shirt. And they make so much fuss about him. Mrs. Lincoln sends him bouquets." Naturally enough, General McClellan is as "allied" as McClellan is a greater mistake than was even Scott. He knows not the A B C of military history of any nation or war. Beauregard frightens us; McClellan rocks his baby. He is as feeble as a reed or a bad man. He is the New York Herald's Napoleon." Of the veteran General Scott Garowick writes: "Something seems not right with Scott. Is he too old, or too much of a Virginian, or a hero on a small scale? Wrote to Charles Sumner to stir up some inventive Yankee to construct a wheelbarrow in which Scott could take the field in person. The old man ought to be among relics in the Patent Office or sent into a nursery."

But enough, for the present, of these elegant extraneous. We shall refer to the Count's book again, and especially to its disclosures of the radical plans in regard to the Cabinet and its demagogic evidence against Chase, Opatyke, Barney & Co. Now, however, we can only recommend the volume to the careful consideration of the President, who will see in it such a portrait of the radicals, drawn by one of themselves, as may well make him shudder with disgust at the abolition harpies who cluster around him.

**McClellan and the Fruits of His Services to the Country.**  
If the campaign now in motion against Richmond should prove successful, as there is good reason to hope it will, the result will be, in a great measure, due to the inestimable services rendered by General McClellan to the country. Though he is not now in active service, owing to the machinations of the insane radicals and corrupt politicians in power, he lives in the hearts of his countrymen and in the affections of the army he commanded, and his teachings and example will not be in vain. Every development proves him to be not only a great soldier, but a statesman, and the day will come when those who have conspired to humiliate him will find out their mistake, and regret, when too late, the blunder they have perpetrated—a blunder of a kind greater than a crime.

By his campaigns McClellan has trained the army and its officers for future success. He has been their great military teacher in the best of all schools—the field. In Western Virginia he first showed what troops under his command could do. The brilliant battle of Rich Mountain and the strategy by which it was brought about showed that he was no ordinary man. After the first disastrous battle of Bull Run—lost by McDowell—McClellan was wisely selected to organize the army of the Union for the terrible struggle that was before it. He knew that Southern men were "foemen worthy of his steel," and scouted the miserable folly of the "On to Richmond" fanatics. He well knew that it was easier to raise such a cry than to accomplish the object. His preparations were on a scale of magnitude commensurate with the difficulty of the enterprise—preparations which the oldest, ripest and most profound military mind in the country had, without McClellan's knowledge, previously declared to be necessary. His organization of the new army around Washington was a task of an almost herculean character. The officers, for the most part, were as ignorant as the men; but, from the intelligence and natural aptitude of Americans for war, and from the superior intellect and correct theoretical knowledge of the teacher, the army was soon schooled in the theory of battles. All that was needed was practice. In the peninsular campaign which followed the troops received many important practical lessons, which he taught them to improve, and in a brief time made them equal to any veterans who ever fought in the armies of Europe. His masterly retreat from the Chickahominy to Berkeley, and thence to Yorktown, will stand in military history beside the greatest performances of the same kind achieved by masters of the art of war. He saved an army which any other general in the country would have lost—saved it for an imperishable victory on a field more than two hundred miles distant.

After the second disastrous battle of Bull Run—lost by Pope—endangering the capital and rendering probable the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, he was called to assume the command of the army, of which he had been so recently deprived without cause. Washington was in danger, and self-preservation was stronger than the rancor of party spirit. The campaign which followed—the campaign of Maryland, concluded in two battles—was the most brilliant of the war, and finished the practical education of the army and its officers for the great work before them.

Banks and Burnside, with armies taught in this best of all military academies—experience—were now advancing in concert against the enemy, and they cannot fail to be successful in the War and Navy departments and General Halleck will only do their duty to the country. But, judging from the past, we are not sanguine that that part of the programme will be performed as it ought to be. In three or four months the rebellion may perhaps be crushed as far as war can do it; but when the rebel armies in the field are subdued there is something behind which must be dealt with, and which the republican party seem to have ignored. The population must be reconciled to the federal government. How is that to be done? It can only be accomplished by conciliation—the hardest lesson which the radicals have to learn. In truth, like the Bourbons, they seem incapable of learning or forgetting anything, and certain destruction awaits them. To conquer the Southern armies in the field is one thing; to effect a cordial union of the non-combatant population with the loyal States is another. They cannot be restored to the Union by mere force. Their State rights must be recognized, and the visionary theories and outrageous doctrines of Sumner and Wilson, Wade and Stevens, must be trampled under foot. The elections of 1860 and 1864 will demonstrate still further the will of the people. They will fully vindicate the wisdom of the ideas of McClellan in statesmanship as well as in war, and they will sweep away the last vestige of the republican party.

**Russia the Friend of Our Union.**—A day or two since we published Prince Gortchakoff's reply to Napoleon's offer of joint mediation in our affairs. The Prince addressed his note to M. D'Onthel, the Russian Charge d'Affaires in Paris. The last paragraph in this note bears most

important testimony to the ever continuing friendship and good will of Russia towards the North. The Prince says: "By giving it (moral support) to his colleagues of France and England under the friendly form (of *officio*) which he might deem best suited to avoid the appearance of pressure, M. de Stoeckl will only be continuing the position and language which, by order of our august master, he has never ceased to observe since the commencement of the American quarrel." Surely nothing plainer or more straightforward could be desired. Russia is, by express order of her Emperor, to continue the friendly relations which have ever existed between that government and ours. Truly, Napoleon rendered us a great service when he thus caused Russia to clearly define her position. We now are assured that she is our friend—that Napoleon will never obtain her aid in his schemes against the existence of our government, the reconstruction of our glorious Union. Russia understands that our existence and power are necessary to counterbalance the ambitious schemes of Napoleon and the grasping desires of England for the domination of the seas, and she will not act against her own interests by aiding the plans of those two nations, which but a few years back were engaged in deadly conflict with her for no other purpose than to stay her gigantic strides towards improvement and domination. Russia will not be made a cat's paw of by France, while England, dreading ultimate retaliation, will never dare interfere in our affairs. Napoleon III. may perhaps be driven by the necessities of his position into an unwise meddling with us; but we now are aware that Russia will never countenance such a proceeding; that all Napoleon's promises to her of future co-operation in the "Question d'Orient" have been judged by her statesmen at their proper value; and that she will not be drawn into any coalition against the United States government. Napoleon, when he made his late proposal to Russia, little dreamed he was rendering us so signal a service. As a result of that proposal we place Russia in her stand as our friend, England as an enemy from whom we have nothing to dread, and France as a presumptuous meddler, whom we will knock on the head if she prove unruly. So much for the effects of M. Drouyn de Lhuys's circular to the Cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburg; and we return our hearty thanks to that worthy for his efforts in our cause. A few more circulars from him upon the subject of mediation—and our latest advice state that still another has been sent out—and we may find our troubles quite cleared up, and our affairs settled to our satisfaction. Decidedly M. de Lhuys is a useful man, and makes the work of our State Department easy and smooth.

**THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.**  
It is understood that Hon. J. F. Potter is a candidate for the Wisconsin Senatorship against Mr. Doolittle. Some of the papers have it that the latter is not present at Washington, and that this is a mistake.

**THE SENATE COMMITTEE.**  
Annexed is a complete list of the Standing committees of the Senate:

**Committee on Foreign Relations.**—Messrs. Sumner (Chairman), Foster, Doolittle, Wilcox, Browning, Davis, and Johnson.  
**Committee on Finance.**—Messrs. Fessenden (Chairman), Collier, Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Pearce and McDougall.  
**Committee on Education.**—Messrs. Wilson (Chairman), King, Lane (Ind.), Rice, Howard, and Latham and Smith.  
**Committee on Naval Affairs.**—Messrs. Hale (Chairman), Grimes, Foster, Sherman, Johnson, and McDougall.  
**Committee on Judiciary.**—Messrs. Trumbull (Chairman), Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard and Powell.  
**Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.**—Messrs. Colman (Chairman), Dixon, Trumbull, Rice, Latham, Henderson and Wiley.  
**Committee on Public Lands.**—Messrs. Harlan (Chairman), Clark, Morrill, Rice, Carlisle, Wright and Harding.  
**Committee on Private Land Claims.**—Messrs. Harris (Chairman), Sumner, Morrill, Howard and Bayard.  
**Committee on Indian Affairs.**—Messrs. Doolittle (Chairman), Wilkinson, Lane (Kansas), Harlan, Smith, Davis and Wilson (Mo.).  
**Committee on Pensions.**—Messrs. Foster (Chairman), Lane (Ind.), Howe, Wilcox, Morrill, Salisbury and Wiley.  
**Committee on Revolutionary Claims.**—Messrs. King (Chairman), Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale and Smith.  
**Committee on Claims.**—Messrs. Clark (Chairman), Howe, Wilcox, Morrill, Fields, Arnold and Latham.  
**Committee on Commerce.**—Messrs. Grimes (Chairman), Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy and Henderson.  
**Committee on Patents and the Patent Office.**—Messrs. Chandler (Chairman), Sumner, Harris, Fields and Salisbury.  
**Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.**—Messrs. Post (Chairman), Anthony, Chandler, Kennedy and Henderson.  
**Committee on Territories.**—Messrs. Wade (Chairman), Wilkinson, Hale, Browning, Lane (Kansas), Carlisle and Wilson (Mo.).  
**Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.**—Messrs. Dixon (Chairman), Clark and Harding.  
**Committee on Engraved Bills.**—Messrs. Lane (Ind., Chairman), Latham, Arnold and Harding.

**GEN. CAMERON'S VISIT TO OHIO.**  
General Cameron's visit to Ohio is considered as having much to do with the election of Senator in that State. In supporting Mr. Chase for the position he will be only repaying the former for aid in dark hours.

**COMPLAINTS IN REFERENCE TO THE REVELATION OF MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**

In official quarters it is found with sundry conservative papers for revelations about military movements, though they are copied from administrative papers. One official organ constantly brings out ideas as to the contemplated conduct of the war that are generally considered to be harmful to the Union arms.

**GENERAL McCLELLAN'S TESTIMONY IN THE MILITARY INVESTIGATION.**

It is announced that General McClellan's testimony will not be needed in the Porter Court Martial for five or six days, and it will not be necessary in the meantime for him to appear in the McDowell investigation. His coming to Washington is therefore postponed.

**COLONEL FARNSWORTH NOMINATED TO A BRIGADE.**

Colonel J. F. Farnsworth, of the Illinois cavalry, has been nominated a Brigadier General.

**SENATOR WILSON'S MEASURES.**

Senator Wilson began on Friday to reach some of his measures of last session.

**APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.**

James Q. McCullough, of Elkton, Md., has been appointed Collector in the First District of that State under the Excise law; also A. L. Green, of Covington, Ky., Assessor of the Fourth District of Kentucky.

**RESIGNATION.**

First Lieutenant David P. Benson, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the First District of that State under the Excise law; also A. L. Green, of Covington, Ky., Assessor of the Fourth District of Kentucky.

**THE HOUSE READING COMMITTEE.**

The additions to the committee of the House of Representatives will be announced on Monday.

**THE HOUSE READING COMMITTEE.**

Thomas Hart Clay, of Kentucky, Minister Resident to Nicaragua, has received his instructions and will sail on the 11th.

**RESIGNATION OF COLONEL DAVIES.**

Colonel Davies, who has rendered such efficient service in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, and who recently led his regiment to Hanover Junction and to the line of the Central Virginia Railroad three times while our forces were occupying the Rappahannock last summer, has been compelled on account of ill health to resign. His resignation, at the solicitation of the surgeons, has been accepted. His loss to the brigade which he has lately commanded will be severely felt.

**A MISTAKE CORRECTED.**

The statement in a New York paper that a son of Gov. Ramsey is in the Old Capital Prison, upon a charge of defrauding the government, is erroneous. Gov. Ramsey has no son.

**A CHRISTIAN DINNER FOR SICK SOLDIERS.**

Mrs. Secretary Smith is addressing notes to persons of means and position, asking donations for the purpose of giving a Christmas dinner to the sick and wounded soldiers now in Washington and its vicinity. She states that the number is rising twenty thousand, and that all the loyal States are represented.

**DECISION BY THE COMMISSIONER.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the provision of the act of March 3, 1862, providing for the taxation of yachts, is construed to apply only to vessels so known technically in the maritime language of this country and to such of that class as are used for racing or for purposes of pleasure.

**THE CONDITION OF CAMP MERRY.**

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee on the Conduct of the War to investigate the condition of Camp Merry, where convalescents and paroled men are congregated, commenced their investigation to-day.

**Our Washington Correspondence.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1862.

Some of the radicals preparing to turn State's Evidence and reveal their plots—Railroads or Methods of Supplying an Army in the Southern Country—London. From the *Register* of the day.

With *People's Army*—The *Wisdom of McClellan's* Youth, said, &c., &c.

The day of the army of the Potomac, on the banks of the Rappahannock has opened the eyes of many people to the national capital, and caused them to look back to the events of the last year to see if the lesson taught by the (twelve months) experience justifies the recent course of the administration. Many of those who have united with the radicals in their hue and cry against McClellan have begun to look around and see where all this is leading us to. Not a few who were assisting the intrigues of certain members of the cabinet against the general, and who were now in the hands of their own open eyes to the real and true state of affairs, and are preparing statements to give to the public in reference to the secret intrigues of members of the cabinet, senators, representatives in the lower house, as well as several military generals, to displace the late Commander-in-Chief. We are, in other words, almost upon the eve of a grand exposure. It may, for reasons which the public can readily appreciate, be postponed until the legal term of this Congress expires; but that it will soon come is as certain as that that two and two make four. From these statements are made—bringing into the market the names of military and political generals, Senators, Congressmen and others, and without parallel in the history of ancient or modern times. It will be minute in details, giving even the places where these military intrigues were agitated to meet, and as it is to be made by persons who were actively engaged in all the intrigues of the radicals last winter, spring and summer, it will furnish a correct history of the sub-plot work of the radical conspirators and

the cause of the delay and failure of our army. There is a lively time coming. The "No of the radicals is about here. Hereafter they will have more than they can do to cover up their dirty work of the past."

But, dropping that subject to await for more full developments, I will give a few ideas that have been suggested by the movements of the army since last July. Your readers are aware that the radical abolitionists were continually finding fault with McClellan for not advancing with sufficient rapidity, until at length they succeeded in having him relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and most unfortunately for them, at a time when his army was moving faster than it had ever done before, and when it was directly on the heels of the rebel army, with every prospect of an immediate battle, which would probably have ended the rebellion. Just at this critical moment the order came for a change of commander, which necessarily brought the army to a sudden halt of about a week, during which time the rebels made their escape across the Rappahannock, and our army consumed its provisions, so that when Burnside had made himself acquainted with his new responsibilities he discovered that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, besides being exposed to destruction by any entering rebel who might take it into his head to burn a bridge, and thus cut his line of communication and supply, was, in perfect order, entirely useless for transport supplies for such an army as that of the Potomac. This military feature had been foreseen by McClellan, and had constituted one of his principal arguments against an advance on this line, and in favor of the James river, where water communication, with the protection afforded by our gunboats, would enable him to establish his supply depot at Haxall's, only fifteen miles from the rebel capital. But Halleck and Meigs were of a different opinion, and an order was issued for the abandonment of James river for the line of the railroad. This stupid and culpable movement, in the language of a major general not particularly friendly to McClellan, amounted to this:—The army was forced to abandon a perfectly secure base, which it had gained at the expense of several thousand lives, and only fifteen miles distant from Richmond. It was ordered to make a most demoralizing retreat to Fort Monroe, and thence an expensive water transit to Alexandria and Aquia Creek. For what object was this done? It was to take up a new base, seventy-five miles by rail from Richmond.

Fortunately for the country, Pope's railroad communications were cut, and he was, as he was expected, and as was anticipated by those who knew him, defeated before he had advanced so far from Washington as to prevent his getting back without great disaster. No more positive proof could have been adduced to sustain the wisdom of McClellan's opinion regarding the true line of advance, or to put to confusion the crude notions of Halleck and Pope, and to establish the fact that the army under Pope was fortunate that it had McClellan at Alexandria pushing forward supplies of provisions to his starving men. If Quartermaster General Meigs, the conductor of Halleck in getting up false accusations against McClellan as a pretext for his removal, which were exclusively for the benefit of the public, and never submitted to General Halleck, had devoted his attention more to his appropriate duties, he would easily have ascertained that an army like that placed under Pope could not, with its animals, &c., have been supplied by a single rail road, like that of the Orange and Alexandria, at any great distance from its supply depot. Pope found at Warrenton that he could not supply his troops even before he was joined by the Army of the Potomac, and as a result of the defeat of the Potomac, the army was only one-third the distance to Richmond. There are arithmetic calculations into which the General-in-Chief and the Quartermaster General seemed to consider it beneath their dignity to enter, the neglect of which cost us many valuable lives, and a large amount of money.

The experience of our army on the peninsula in the transit of supplies by rail afforded a good practical illustration, from which the two gentlemen alluded to might have profited.

On the arrival of McClellan at the White House he found an excellent stock rail road from that point to Richmond. This road was stocked with cars and engines, and its exclusive use devoted to transporting supplies for that army during the time the military operations were going on upon the Chickahominy, only twenty miles from the depot at the White House. The capacity of the railroad was found inadequate to furnish the necessary supplies, and the artillery, cavalry and quartermaster's horse were, for the greater part of the time, on half allowance of forage in consequence. These positive facts are well understood by every officer connected with the army on the peninsula, and cannot be ignored. There is no use in trying to disguise the truth that, even if an army could be subsisted upon a long line of railroad, passing through an enemy's country, it will always prove an exceedingly dangerous experiment, for the reason that its supply communications are continually liable to interruption by the enemy. Should Burnside, for example, succeed in forcing a passage over the Chickahominy, and re-establishing the railroad bridge across that stream, he would then be about sixty-three miles by rail from Richmond, with several long bridges across the North and South Anns and other streams, the destruction of which would involve a very considerable delay in the advance of his army. If the rebel army does not desire to meet Burnside at this place of Richmond, it will, without any question, strike this line of railroad from Fredericksburg toward, and we will under the necessity of building a new railroad sixty-three miles in length.

This will cause a very great delay, if it does not entirely defeat the object in view. These facts go most conclusively to show that where water communications can be obtained they should always be resorted to. Since the introduction of gunboats there is no difficulty in keeping open these lines. There has been a vast expenditure of men and money in the fruitless endeavor to prove that McClellan was wrong in selecting James river for his base. Notwithstanding this, I venture the prediction that before Richmond is taken this same James river will have to be again resorted to as the line of approach. It is questionable whether the same conclusions will be derived from the facts for the purpose of avoiding this; but, as it is obvious that it may be so, those who are responsible for the removal of the army from this line, they will have to return to it, even at the expense of fully vindicating the wisdom of McClellan's policy. Every day that is spent in other experiments strengthens the public feeling in favor of the late commander of the Army of the Potomac, and furnishes the world proof of his wisdom as a military commander.

**Fire at Harper's Ferry—Destruction of Government Property.**

HARPER'S FERRY, Dec. 7, 1862.

A fire broke out in the body of the rebel prisoners were confined, last night. Two government buildings were completely consumed, including the government telegraph office. Loss about \$20,000. Most of the contents were saved. A magazine was in danger for some time, and some of the gunpowder was removed. The military mastered the fire.

**City Intelligence.**

ANTHONY HERRIN and the children of St. Bridget's School, CORNER OF AVENUE B and BROADWAY, will be remembered that the pupils of St. Bridget's school, numbering seventeen hundred boys and girls, under the direction of the Christian Brothers and Sisters, of Chicago, and superintended by Rev. Father Moore, paid his recent visit to New York, and on Monday, Dec. 7, he was present at the school, and on Tuesday, Dec. 8, he was present at the school, and on Wednesday, Dec. 9, he was present at the school, and on Thursday, Dec. 10, he was present at the school, and on Friday, Dec. 11, he was present at the school, and on Saturday, Dec. 12, he was present at the school, and on Sunday, Dec. 13, he was present at the school, and on Monday, Dec. 14, he was present at the school, and on Tuesday, Dec. 15, he was present at the school, and on Wednesday, Dec. 16, he was present at the school, and on Thursday, Dec. 17, he was present at the school, and on Friday, Dec. 18, he was present at the school, and on Saturday, Dec. 19, he was present at the school, and on Sunday, Dec. 20, he was present at the school, and on Monday, Dec. 21, he was present at the school, and on Tuesday, Dec. 22, he was present at the school, and on Wednesday, Dec. 23, he was present at the school, and on Thursday, 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